TIN

IN THE

United States of America

RICHEST MINES IN THE WORLD

DISCOVERED

IN

ALASKA

BARTELS TIN MINING CO.

No. 1 Madison Avenue

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

N473
.A7B3

THE

BARTELS TIN MINING COMPANY

Offices: No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MINES AT

TIN CITY, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES,

ALASKA TERRITORY, U. S. A.

TIN CITY

6-3373

Officers

JOHN REHHAUSER, *President*

EUGENE C. BONDY, *Secretary*

GEORGE F, ANGER, *Treasurer*

BENJ. S. MOREHOUSE, *Counsel*

WILLIAM C. J. BARTELS, *General Manager and Superintendent*

Directors

ANGER, GEORGE F.
ANGER, LOUIS J.
BARTELS, WILLIAM C. J.
BONDY. EUGENE C.
BREIDINGER, JOHN
KRAKAUR, HENRY G.
MOREHOUSE, BENJ. S.
MULCH, THEODORE H.
REHHAUSER, JOHN
SCHUTZ, ADOLPH
STIESI, JACOB C.

By transfer

X SHOWS WHERE MILL SITE AND POWER HOUSE IS INSTALLED
1 PAULINE CREEK
2 CAPE CREEK
3 VILLAGE CREEK
4 LAGOON CREEK

Introduction

A new chapter is to be added to the history of the United States. The gold miners in the vicinity of York, in Alaska Territory, in 1900, found metal-bearing pebbles in their sluice boxes. Officers of the United States Geological Survey, then in Alaska, pronounced them to be stream tin. The official report of this discovery said : "The wide distribution of this mineral (Tin) in the creeks of the York district justifies the belief that the veins from which it is derived will yet be discovered."

William C. J. Bartels, of New York, with many years experience in metallurgy, had spent a long time prospecting in Alaska. On July 4th, 1902, the patient but tiresome labor of this undaunted explorer was rewarded. On that day he located the mother lode or vein of tin ore on Cape Mountain, at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska.

Governor Brady, of Alaska, in his "Annual Report for 1902," to the Secretary of the Interior says: "Tin ore was discovered near Cape York in Seward Peninsula. The lode has been found by **William C. J. Bartels.** Humboldt visited this Peninsula a century ago, and predicted that it will yield more wealth than all the United States combined."

This prediction of the great savant was not understood, nor was its basis discerned until recently. The twentieth century, with its great strides in mechanical and industrial accomplishments, and its world conquering energies displayed in so many gigantic enterprises, has verified Humboldt's prediction.

The fabulous treasures of Alaska are now being uncovered and presented to mankind. As yet the surface of the earth has been merely scratched in locating the great wealth reported, and an approximate estimate of the vast riches stored away beneath the soil can therefore hardly be made.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903, the sum of $23,618,802 was paid for tin imported for our home industries. With the tin mines at Tin City, Alaska, in operation, this large amount of money annually expended will remain in this country, and it may come to pass that the United States will, ere long, be in a position to supply any deficiency in the production of tin throughout the world.

The discovery of the great tin mines of Alaska have been dwelt upon to a great extent by nearly all the newspapers of this country.

The Tacoma Daily News, of July 23, 1903, said:

> "A town, to be called Tin City, will be immediately located about 15 miles above Cape York and 1 mile from Cape Prince of Wales.
>
> This town, it is expected, will be the shipping point for the tin ore which is to be mined in the tin fields of York. The town site has been located, and next week will see at least a tented town on the shores of Bering Sea in York district.
>
> The promoters of the new town are the Bartels Tin Mining Company, a German-American company organized last winter by W. C. J. Bartels, who may be called the original discoverer of tin quartz lodes in the York country."

The New York Times of July 23rd, 1903, through its special correspondent at Tacoma said:

> "The tin ledges along Bering Sea, north of Cape Nome, will become a factor in the world's tin supply, according to experts who have been examining them during the Spring and Summer. W. C. J. Bartels, the original discoverer of the tin quartz lodes at Cape York, went to New York last Fall and formed a company, which will exploit the tin resources of that region to the fullest extent. Hurrying down Yukon River, Bartels arrived at Nome early in May, and immediately went to Cape York to commence preparations for erecting a plant to crush tin ore.
>
> The plant will be installed this Summer at a new town called Tin City, situated fifteen miles above Cape York and one mile from Cape Prince of Wales."

Again under date of September 11th, 1903, it says:

> "Ferdinand W. Peck is home from a two months' trip in Alaska and Eastern Siberia, and has brought with him wonderful tales of the vast riches in that country. . . . Tin may in time rival gold as the leading product of the region. Enormous quantities of tin have been discovered at places near Cape Prince of Wales, and the deposits are of the lead and silver variety."

As recently as October 31st, 1903, the Tacoma Daily News reports:

"Arthur J. Collier, of the United States Geological survey, who recently returned from an official visit to Alaska, confirms the reported discovery of tin in the Lost River and Cape Prince of Wales districts in Northwestern Alaska. Cape Prince of Wales is a headland at the narrowest point in Bering Strait. The deposit of tin is said to be extensive, and its discovery may be regarded as one of the most important and valuable ones thus far made in Alaska. The United States has never developed any tin mines and now relies entirely upon importations of the metal. Our imports of pig tin during the year ending June 30, 1903, amounted to $23,618,802."

A TIN DEPOSIT ON CAPE MOUNTAIN

TOPOGRAPHY OF TIN CITY
AND MINES OF THE
Bartels Tin Mining Company.

Tin City comprises a town site and a mill site located at the most westerly point of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, known as Cape Prince of Wales.

The founding of a city so appropriately named, is a fitting culmination of the great service rendered to this country by Mr. Bartels in the discovery of these vast tin deposits.

The area of Tin City, including all the mines and grounds of this Company, comprises about 1,300 acres. The city fronts on Bering Sea; its beach is about two miles long, its harbor is a well protected bay of deep water, mostly calm; a very desirable water front for loading and discharging vessels without the necessity of building expensive wharves and piers.

CAPE MOUNTAIN

Large vessels can anchor close to shore. The vessel, a three masted schooner of deep draught, carrying all the heavy machinery, supplies, etc., shipped to Tin City in 1903, by this Company, unloaded its cargo there by means of an ordinary scow without any mishap.

The advantages of such shipping facilities for the product of this Company's mines can hardly be overestimated, in view of the fact that in the development of mining properties in far-off regions, the expense of transportation of freight overland, is often times so considerable as to become prohibitive.

Water for all purposes is supplied in abundance from a creek, called Pauline Gulch.

This creek is owned by this Company from its source to its outlet. It has a powerful waterfall as it gushes down the hill side. Its water can be easily stored in reservoirs by means of dams, rendering cheap power for milling, stamping and concentrating machinery, and furnishing ample supplies for washing ore, and all other requirements of a mining station

When the mines are in full operation, a large population will be attracted thither. The miners, artisans, trades people and professionals required, will form a good sized nucleus for a small city; in that event the value of land required for building lots will be greatly enhanced and increase the revenues of this Company considerably. A like result would be effected, if the proposed trans-continental railroad to Europe via Siberia, should be built, as the crossing of Bering Strait would necessarily be close to Tin City, the most westerly point of land on American soil.

Adjoining the town site of Tin City are the mines of the Bartels Tin Mining Company, as enumerated here:

NAMES OF 34 TIN MINES:

FOURTH OF JULY,	GLORY	SATURN	TREMONT
MARTHA	TIGER	JUPITER	LUCKY QUEEN
MISPICKEL	ZEBRA	MARS	PERCY
LULU	POINT	VENUS	COMSTOCK
JUMBO	AURORA	BIRTHDAY	CANOE
URAL	EXCELSIOR	BRONX	ASPEN
MERCURY	NOBLE	TIN QUARTZ	RUSTY
RAINBOW	SONORA	PLANET	9 CAPE CREEK
	BENCH CLAIM.	1 CAPE CREEK	

Besides these, the Bartels Tin Mining Company has an interest in the following tin claims:

KATSKILL	KAATERSKILL	LITTLE JIM	LONG JOHN
ARCTIC	SUNRISE	FAIRVIEW	HIGH UP
HOMESTAKE	ELDORADO	SUNSET	NATIONAL
IRON	BONANZA	NORTH STAR	ROGERS

2 CAPE CREEK.

ELECTRIC WIRES CONNECTING MINES WITH POWER HOUSE

This Company also owns 8 Gold Placer claims and 2 Graphite claims.

THE GOLD PLACER CLAIMS ARE NAMED:

15B IGLOO CREEK — 16B IGLOO CREEK

BENCH OPPOSITE 16B IGLOO CREEK

FRACTION IGLOO — 1 FRAZIER CREEK

1B PORTAGE CREEK — 4A LAWSON

9A LAWSON.

THE GRAPHITE CLAIMS ARE NAMED:

SENATOR AND REX.

The mountain on which the "Fourth of July" and the other mines are located, is known as "Cape Mountain." Judge Wickersham of the Alaska District Court called it the "Cadet Mountain." Its altitude is about 3000 feet above sea level. The uppermost 300 to 400 feet form a very strong iron capping, which is the surest sign of a strong vein or ore body underneath. The folk lore of the natives (Esquimaux) is that their forefathers used to stick a pole of wood into the fissures of this mountain, hauling up in that way metal for making lead bullets. This legend can be explained by the fact that, during the period when the said capping or mountain top was in the course of formation, some strongly oxydizing gases and vapors must have been emitting at times, creating thereby the layers of iron pyrites with alloys of gold, silver, copper, arsenic and other metals now imbedded there.

Geological researches suggest that the topography of Cape Mountain underwent three separate terrestrial evolutions or upheavals, by which three distinct banks or plateaux were formed. The first layer rises about 120 feet above sea level, to a height of 300 feet, where the beginning of a second layer or plateau can easily be distinguished. Marine limestone forms the eastern slope of the mountain, the projecting rock still showing very plainly the sea action, being washed smooth and polished by the waves. This limestone is broken or intersected by small dikes of granite, in a direction from east to west, which are increasing in size in the run of their dip. A plateau starting about 1000 feet above sea level, marks the beginning of the third stratum or layer. Here, loose rock or slide rock is found strewn all over. Veins of tin can be easily traced, as shoots of ore occur here and there at the edge or rim of the plateau.

Ore projects, in this manner, from the size of the smallest pebbles to 100 pounds in weight, assaying from 2% to nearly 70% of metallic tin. Fossils, species of which can be seen at our offices, are found in abundance in this stratum, which would indicate the formation to be of silurian age. This last plateau rises to a height of about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, forming the mountain top, and is visible at a great distance from all directions, appearing to the eye as a mountain wearing an iron hood. From its summit the eastern coast of Siberia in Asia can be readily seen.

THE PLANT

OF THE

Bartels Tin Mining Company,

AND

WORK ACCOMPLISHED AT ITS MINES.

This Company has the distinction of having installed the first large, complete electric plant in the far North West, both for light and power. The plant furnishes light for the machine and engine houses, dwellings, sleeping, mess, storage and office buildings and transmits power for the drills and sundry machinery.

MILL SITE IN TIN CITY

Four miles of heavy wire mounted on poles connect the following mines with the power house: Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Excelsior, Aurora, Fourth of July, Venus, Birthday, Bronx, Tremont, and Lucky Queen.

Ten thousand feet of additional wire are at the mill site awaiting the opening of the season, when every mine will be electrically connected. This net of wires will transmit the electric current to every point of importance, enabling the miner to carry his drill to any given point and have it in full operation within an hour's time.

The machinery and drills now at the mill site, and in fact the entire plant, will be augmented as soon as the shipping season opens by additional drills, ore crushers, stamping mills, and, in short, a complete concentrating plant, including everything required to produce marketable metal at the mines. Among other things it will include all the requisite parts for the erection of a turbine to utilize the water of Pauline Creek, for power purposes.

The fear that water works could be of service during the summer season only, is easily dispelled by the fact that Dawson City, in the Yukon district, enjoys such all the year around in spite of the fact that the thermometer reaches, in winter time, 68° below zero, while in Tin City the average temperature of winter is only 27°, and in the coldest season, never goes below 40°. Of course, electric as well as water plants require proper housing, and water pipes must be accordingly encased and boxed to guard against the cold; these requirements complied with, the plant can be operated at all times.

The proper installation of new machinery, and the running of the entire plant, will be entrusted to an expert mining engineer, whose duty it will be to plan and work out all features of advantage.

He will have the guiding hand of our General Manager, Mr. Bartels, who has spent the better part of his life in mining enterprises of the most varied nature, and his acknowledged genius, as a creative mind, will certainly bring forth the best and most favorable results.

A fine wagon road leading from the water front to the mill site was recently completed. The rails for a narrow gauge railway are now on the premises, so that by next summer, transportation to the water front by rail will become an accomplished fact. It is also intended to connect, as soon as possible, the mines with a narrow gauge spur, so as to facilitate transportation. The great economical feature of such a railway can be appreciated, since it can be operated, without expense, by gravity.

L. of C.

Prospects

OF THE

BARTELS TIN MINING COMPANY.

In working at the "Fourth of July," "Martha," "Mispickel," "Noble," "Tin Quartz" and "Rusty" mines, small ledges of cinnabar, running almost parallel with the tin veins, were found. A copper ledge was discovered last summer between two tin veins.

At the "Tiger" mine, a level or tunnel of thirty-five feet was driven for the strike of the vein. Every inch of rock removed assayed metallic tin, as per certificate on page 14: "Sample No. 2, Coarse Granite," and that, too, in the face of the fact that the vein proper was not reached and mere country rock, only, was removed.

TUNNEL OR LEVEL 35 FEET AT "TIGER MINE"

On "Lucky Queen," a very large vein of tin is laid bare, the ore assaying as high as 62.60 and 53.27 per cent, and traces of gold.

Considerable work was done at this mine, but, so far, the strike of the vein could not be reached, the plane of stratification being very much broken up, and slide rock, loose rock and vein matter being plentiful. The vein is, however, to all appearances, very large. Without finding its walls the size of the vein could not be ascertained, and considerable more work will have to be done to attain the desired result.

On the "Comstock" mine a large bed of ore was found, assaying 40 per cent tin and 34.7 per cent of tungsten.

On the "Birthday" mine one tunnel was started, and on the "Fourth of July" mine two tunnels were started.

TIN ORE MINED AT "LUCKY QUEEN"

This Company has tin ore from its different mines at its office, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. These were brought down at the close of the season of 1903 by Mr. Bartels. Assays have been made and the result has been certified as follows on next page.

LEDOUX & COMPANY,
ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS AND ASSAYERS,
99 John Street, New York.

No. 77995. December 1, 1903.

Certificate of Analysis.

SIR :

The samples of TIN ORE AND ASSOCIATED ROCKS from the Bartels Tin Mining Company, marked as below and submitted to us for analysis, contain :—

MARK No. 1, Rich specimen—Tin, 62.60%

No. 2, Coarse Granite—The sample is a syenite rock, feldspar and quartz. A portion of it was concentrated by panning, yielding concentrates amounting to 0.27%, which contained 19.94% of tin, equivalent to .05% of tin in the original sample.

Your ob't serv'ts,

LEDOUX & COMPANY.

To
Bartels Tin Mining Company,
Metropolitan Life Building,
No. 1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

CHEMICAL AND ASSAY LABORATORIES
OF
SIMONDS & WAINWRIGHT,
159 Front Street.
Cor. of Maiden Lane.

No. 4406. *Certificate or Analysis.*

New York, December 8th, 1903.

The sample of ORE
MARK No. 1.
Contains:—
Tin—53.27%

Respectfully,

SIMONDS & WAINWRIGHT.

To
Bartels Tin Mining Company,
Metropolitan Life Building,
No. 1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Financial Matters.

All preparatory work for the successful operation of the mines of this Company having been done, comparatively but little time will be required now to produce, with the plant installed and the auxiliary machinery to be acquired, the real article, Tin Concentrates, ready for the market; and it is reasonably sure, barring unforeseen accidents, that the first shipments of tin from the mines will be made during the summer season of 1904.

To provide for the necessary working capital and pay for the needed machinery, as enumerated elsewhere, the Board of Directors offers herewith a limited number of shares of the BARTELS TIN MINING COMPANY to be sold at $1.50 each, which may be bought and subscribed for at the offices of this Company, at Rooms No. 1009-1010, Metropolitan Building, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

It may be stated here that every share issued and sold by this Company is held by business men of moderate means, no bankers, financiers, neither any syndicate of such men being interested as stockholders, financial agents or as a trust depositary, nor in any other capacity; therefore, a more than fair return on money to be invested, may be reasonably expected by any subscriber to the above block of shares.

This Company has no debts and no salaried officers or paid promoters.

The affairs of this Company are managed gratuitously until it becomes dividend bearing by the development of its resources, all of which forms the best guaranties for a safe and well paying investment.

J. REHHAUSER, *President.*

EUGENE C. BONDY, *Secretary.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Bartels Tin Mining Company.

The Bartels Tin Mining Company was incorporated, on November 11th, 1902, under the laws of South Dakota, with a capital stock of $5,000,000.00, divided into an equal number of shares of $1.00 each, all common stock.

All mines owned by this Company were purchased from the original owners, and paid for, with the entire capital stock of $5,000,000.00, in shares, making the said capital stock—full paid and non-assessable.

In order to provide for the requisite working capital, the original owners retained only 750,000 shares and donated the balance of 4,250,000 to the Treasury of the Company; of the latter, a sufficient number were sold at par and the money realized therefrom was used exclusively, for the payment of the Electric Plant, the buildings, supplies and provisions at the mill site as well as, all expenses, such as wages, etc., leaving a substantial cash balance on hand, at the end of 1903 and no debts.

The officers of this Company have been and are still rendering their services, in the management of its affairs,—gratuitously—, consequently no burdensome expenses are being incurred, only incidentals of a trifling nature. The additional capital now being attracted by a limited number of shares offered to the Public at $1.50 each, will be strictly applied towards the completion of a well appointed and perfect plant promising quick and actual results, and the Directors of this Company will bend all their energies in an effort to pay the first dividends during the year 1904.

It is within the powers of the stockholders of this Company, after the mines are upon a paying basis, to decide upon the disposal of the shares remaining as treasury stock, as it must be borne in mind that "treasury stock" as such cannot participate in the distribution of dividends, therefore it will be either cancelled or distributed, pro rata, among the actual stockholders.

With the comparatively small amount of capital and the enormous value of the mines of this Company, investments to be made, by subscribing to its shares, will be considered as of a most attractive nature, therefore speedy applications should be made to avoid being too late.

J. REHHAUSER, *President.*

EUGENE C. BONDY, *Sec'y.*

TELEPHONE 4995 GRAMERCY.